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AMMAN, THURSDAY MAY 22, 1980 — RAJAB 8, 1400

Libyans killed in Athens, Rome

ATHENS, May 21 (Agencies) — A young Libyan, reportedly an opponent of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, was found murdered in his apartment in an Athens suburb today, police reported. Police said the victim, whose name was withheld, was apparently struck with a sharp instrument and virtually decapitated. According to neighbours, the man, aged about 25, had been living in Greece for some time. He had been known as a critic of the Libyan leader, they said. In Rome, a Libyan businessman was killed and strangled last night. The body of Mohammad Fuad Buohjar, 53, was found under a bed in a small boarding house. He had been stabbed five times and there was a nylon cord around his neck. He had taken up Tunisian nationality. Police found a message in Arabic on a table in the room saying: "God is great... the enemies of the people will be reached wherever they are. Long live the Libyan revolutionary committees in Rome."

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Libya, Pakistan sign wide-ranging pact

AMMAN, May 21 (R) — Libya and Pakistan today signed an agreement on military, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, the Associated Press of Pakistan news agency reported. The agreement followed talks between Pakistani leader and Libyan Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Abdul Salem Tureiki in Islamabad. The agreement gave no details about the content of the pact but, according to a Pakistani foreign ministry source, it said both sides reiterated their determination to develop and strengthen their mutual cooperation in all fields. It also mentioned the Libyan desire to provide additional Pakistani manpower to staff development projects. Pakistani newspapers reported last month that Libya was keeping Pakistani workers for undisclosed differences between the two countries.

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Regional Briefs

IRAN, May 21 (R) — Twenty people were executed by firing squad today after being found guilty of drug trafficking by Iran's anti-narcotics chief, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, the official news agency reported. The agency said all 20 were sentenced to hang on charges of selling heroin after a four-day trial conducted by the Islamic judge. All their property was confiscated. Ayatollah Khalkhali was appointed head of a new anti-drug force by President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr earlier this month. The judge submitted his resignation after only four days in office and then passed them to the judicial authorities. Ayatollah Khalkhali took the appointment to mean he should also impose a sentence on offenders, a standpoint borne out by today's execution. He decided to remain in the new post after the president rejected his resignation.

ISRAEL, May 21 (R) — About 1,000 men and women from the northern village of Khyam near the Israeli border demonstrated today against the Israeli government, demanding compensation for the destruction of their homes during clashes between Palestinian forces and Israeli troops and their allies three years ago. A delegation submitted a note to the Israeli government and Premier Shimon Peres calling for the return of the village and compensation for the destruction of the homes.

ISTANBUL, May 21 (R) — Four people were killed in Istanbul today in a series of incidents of political violence. In one case, a man was shot dead in the district of Caglayan. In the Meclisli business district, a man killed a youth in the street. Police also found the body of a young man, tortured to death in the Zeytinburnu industrial area. Ankara, a primary school headmaster was killed in his office by a gunman, police said. A university student was shot dead and a nearby shoeshine boy was wounded in the capital's old Owon district, they added.

KUWAIT, May 21 (R) — Mauritania's head of state, Lt. Col. Mohammed Khounza Ould Haidalla, arrived today on a two-day visit to Kuwait and was welcomed at the airport by the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Kuwait is the third stop in the Mauritanian leader's current tour which also included Iraq and China. The official Iraqi News Agency said that during his four-day visit to Baghdad, Col. Haidalla renewed an agreement for the development of economic and technological cooperation with Iraq.

TEHRAN, May 21 (R) — An Iranian air force F-4 Phantom crashed at Tehran's Mehrabad airport today killing its two crew, an aviation spokesman said. The aircraft was used for international and domestic civil traffic and for air force planes. A statement by the armed forces joint staff said the aircraft was on a training mission and that the cause of the crash was being investigated.

IRITUT, May 21 (R) — Lebanese security authorities have banned the showing of the controversial British-made film "Death of a Princess" in the country, it was officially announced today. The film is a dramatization of events leading to the execution of a Saudi Arabian princess and her lover for adultery in 1977. Its showing in Britain, the Netherlands and the U.S. aroused a wave of Saudi protests and Saudi Arabia asked Britain to withdraw its ambassador from Jeddah. Lebanon's director of public security, Prince Farouk Abdullah, said 20 video films of the story had been confiscated.

BAHRAIN, May 21 (R) — A \$5.5 million Bahraini dinars (\$14.5 million) earth station was launched here today, expanding the Gulf region's satellite communications coverage to two-thirds of the world's surface. Built next to the island's first earth station, which was set up 11 years ago, the new station has planned capacity for 10,000 channels. The station is being developed as a major financial centre, investing 127.4 million dinars (\$338 million) on the development of internal and international communication facilities over the next five years.

TEHRAN, May 21 (R) — Iran plans to use 10 billion cubic metres of gas it formerly exported every year to the Soviet Union to feed a new development area in central Iran, an official report said today. The report said the gas was being used to develop a new area in the north-western section of the pipeline, which runs from the oil-producing province of Khuzestan through central Iran and up to the northwestern border with the Soviet Union.

Sadat sends Mubarak to Washington to rescue deadlocked autonomy talks

CAIRO, May 21 (AP) — Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak is due to leave for Washington tomorrow for a meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter over the deadlocked Palestinian autonomy talks with Israel, presidential officials confirmed today. President Anwar Sadat refused earlier this week to resume negotiations with Israel and the United States because of recent Israeli parliamentary moves to normalise the Zionist state's sovereignty over occupied Jerusalem. The authoritative Al-Ahram newspaper reported today that Mr. Mubarak would be carrying a message from President Sadat to Mr. Carter on the deadlocked talks. The paper also indicated that a message received by Mr. Sadat yesterday from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had not cleared the impasse. Vice-President Mubarak's visit is expected to last three or four days "during which he will explain to American officials the obstacles raised by Israel over the Palestinian autonomy negotiations," the paper said. It quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali as saying: "The Israeli position remains the same, and Egypt's position too has not changed."

Weizman threatens to resign

TEL AVIV, May 21 (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman has told Prime Minister Menachem Begin that he will resign if the government approves a proposal to slash the defence budget, sources close to Mr. Weizman said today. Earlier this week a ministerial economic committee seeking to cut government spending to stem Israel's 120 per cent inflation rate, decided to freeze all projects for which contracts have not yet been signed. The sources said Mr. Weizman informed the prime minister that he would continue contract negotiations for defence projects and if the government approved the freeze he would resign. Last month, Mr. Weizman shocked his government colleagues by declaring that he favoured early general elections.



Two Israeli-made 'Merkava' tanks churn up the dust during exercises in Israel recently. Produced completely in Israel, and costing around \$1 million each, the new tank is armed with a 105mm rifle gun, with a fire control system which includes a ballistic computer and laser range-finder, plus a secondary armament of three machineguns. Powered by a 900-horse-power engine, the Merkava features heavy armour plating and an anti-nuclear, bacterial, chemical warfare system.

Islamic states approve outline for Afghanistan peace initiative

ISLAMABAD, May 21 (R) — Islamic countries today agreed on the outline of an Afghanistan peace initiative, an official spokesman said. Political experts urged the Islamabad conference of Islamic foreign ministers to set up a special peace committee before it ends later today. Conference spokesman Qasim Zuhairi said the committee would discuss ways to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and restore its independence. One of its options might be to seek an international conference, possibly sponsored by the United Nations, to strive for a comprehensive settlement.

Mr. Zuhairi said a draft resolution on the Afghan issue was agreed by the conference political committee despite reservations from Libya, Syria, Algeria and South Yemen. The four Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fought without apparent success for a specific commitment that the peace committee would talk to the Afghan government. The Islamic conference banned all contact with Afghan President Babrak Karmal's Marxist regime last January after the Soviet intervention. Mr. Zuhairi said the political committee reaffirmed its toughly-worded condemnation of the Soviet Union adopted in January. He said the draft resolution also appealed to all countries to respect Afghanistan's territorial integrity and the right of its people to choose their own political system. The draft deplored the killing of Afghan people in the war between Muslim rebels and Soviet and Afghan government forces. It also appealed for international aid for the 750,000 refugees who have fled to neighbouring Pakistan. Earlier, the PLO had been leading a campaign in the conference for Afghanistan's immediate readmission and for talks with President Karmal on a settlement. As the conference neared its end, an official spokesman said the ministers had accepted an Iraqi invitation to hold their annual meeting next year in Baghdad.

The resolution was a setback for the Afghan rebels, who had sought recognition and financial and military support from the conference for their war against the Kabul government. It made no mention of the anti-government insurgents and referred only to the plight of the refugees and the importance of providing conditions for their return. Senior conference officials said the committee would almost certainly try to contact the Kabul government. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Othzadeh, who had opposed any dialogue with Mr. Karmal's government, indicated that he would accept any majority decision to confer with the Afghan regime. "I do not want to talk with Karmal but it is a party involved, and it is the government in place and I have to accept that position," he told reporters. The officials said the committee would include the secretary-general of the conference, Mr. Habib Chatty, and the chairman, Pakistan's chief foreign affairs adviser, Mr. Agha Shahi. Iran was also expected to be a member along with foreign ministers from each of the main regional groups in the conference, Africa, Asia and the Arab bloc, the official said.

Islamic states donate \$51m for Palestine

ISLAMABAD, May 21 (R) — Twelve Islamic countries today announced donations of nearly \$51 million to funds used to support the Palestinian and other Islamic causes. A spokesman for the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) said the donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Jerusalem Fund were announced by foreign ministers on the last day of their annual meeting here. Saudi Arabia gave \$45 million to the two bodies. Other leading donors were Qatar and Iraq. The foreign ministers also decided to hold an extraordinary meeting of the ICO within three months if Israel did not rescind its decision to make occupied Jerusalem its capital. A resolution adopted on the last day of their five-day annual conference said the Israeli action was illegal, aggressive and a direct challenge to the Muslim World. The Security Council Tuesday night strongly deplored Israel's failure to implement a previous resolution on calling it to rescind expulsion orders against West Bank Arab officials recently deported to Lebanon. With only the United States abstaining, the 15-nation council, by a vote of 14 to none, also reiterated the earlier resolution, adopted May 8, calling on Israel to facilitate the return of the expelled Palestinians.

ICO to seek U.N. economic sanctions against Israel

From combined news agencies dispatches

Foreign ministers from 39 Islamic countries Wednesday decided to seek an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel for strengthening its hold on occupied Jerusalem.

The ministers, meeting in Islamabad, were reacting to a draft law, given first reading in the Israeli Knesset last week that would declare occupied Jerusalem the capital of the Zionist State. Mr. Aga Shahi, chairman of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), told reporters the ministers regarded the Israeli action as illegal and had authorised him to request a Security Council meeting. He said the Islamic countries had agreed to sever relations with any country which supported the Israeli move or which transferred its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. The foreign ministers also decided to hold an extraordinary meeting of the ICO within three months if Israel did not rescind its decision to make occupied Jerusalem its capital.

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Mayor Fahd Qawasm of Hebron, Mayor Mohammad Milhem of Halhoul and the Muslim religious court judge of Hebron, Sheikh Rajab Al Tamimi, were deported to Lebanon on May 3, the day after six Jewish settlers were killed in an Arab ambush in Hebron. Israel charged that they had incited the population of the occupied West Bank to carry out acts of violence. The Palestinian leaders, who were welcomed in Beirut by leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, later travelled to Jordan and tried to return to the West Bank across King Hussein Bridge on May 11 but were refused entry by Israel. Ambassador Hazem Nuseibeh of Jordan, at whose request the council was convened, said the deportation of the three Palestinians was in flagrant violation of all norms of international law and conventions and in defiance of the council's own recent decision. "More and more, the masses of our vast region recognise that any of them could be the next target when the Palestinian national genocide is completed," he told the council. "The real target, whether by conquest or economic imperialism, is the whole of the Arab World and the greater Islamic area of civilisation."

Here is the text of the Security Council resolution on the West Bank officials adopted on May 20: THE SECURITY COUNCIL, HAVING considered the report by the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 468 (1980) of 13 May 1980 (S/13938), RECALLING the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and in particular article 1 which reads "the high contracting parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present convention in all circumstances," and article 49 which reads "individual or mass deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive",



Mr. Mohammad Milhem, mayor of the occupied West Bank town of Halhoul (left), Hebron Islamic Judge Sheikh Rajab Al Tamimi (centre) and Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasm listen to a speech during the United Nations Security Council meeting Tuesday on a resolution deploring Israel's refusal to readmit the three leaders who were expelled from their homes earlier in May. The council voted 14-0 in favour of the resolution which called on Israel to facilitate the leaders' immediate return so that they could resume their duties. (AP wirephoto)

Iraq calls for crude oil floor price, urges OPEC to avoid sharp hikes

BAGHDAD, May 21 (Agencies) — Iraq called today for a floor price for crude oil, urging the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to avoid sharp hikes. The official Iraqi News Agency quoted Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim as saying that Baghdad has decided to increase the price of its crude oil by two dollars. The increase was made retroactive to May 1, according to the agency.

Mr. Abdul Karim contended the "reasonably small increase" was meant to close the gap between the prices of Arab grades and North Sea types of crude oil. Meanwhile, Qatar's oil minister, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Bin Khalifa Al Thani, also announced a two-dollar hike in his country's oil prices. He also said that the hike decision was motivated by a desire to abolish the sharp differences between the various grades of crude oil exported by OPEC countries.

The increases, Mr. Abdul Karim and Sheikh Abdul Aziz were quoted as saying, also were meant to pave the way for a discussion of unified prices at the OPEC ministerial conference, scheduled for June 9 in Algiers. The new increases by the leading oil exporters have pushed the average cost of an OPEC barrel above the \$30 mark. When 1980 began, the average price of oil supplied by OPEC members was around \$25 a barrel. A round of price leaping the past week was the second this year.

It began when Saudi Arabia, producer of one third of OPEC's 28 million barrels per day (BPD), raised its price on May 14 from \$26 to \$28 a barrel. The aim of Saudi Arabia, an OPEC price moderate, was partly to try to reinvigorate the organisation's pricing structure. Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said, a first step to getting prices under control. The biggest obstacle to OPEC price reunification was that Saudi light crude, the traditional benchmark, was underpriced. But when the Saudis tried to remedy this last week, others simply imposed similar increases, as they did when Saudi Arabia tried the same tactic in February.

Mexico, a non-OPEC producer, put on \$1.50. OPEC producers Indonesia, Algeria and Libya followed. And then other OPEC Gulf states, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, whose cooperation the oil industry saw as vital to the Saudi move, imposed their increases.

Venezuela also went up, adding between \$1 and \$3.50 a barrel depending on quality. The other rises are of \$2 a barrel, mostly backdated to May 1, except that of Algeria which put its price up only by \$1 a barrel.

Oil companies expect Nigeria to join in, adding that that is likely to mean an increase for British North Sea oil, now at \$34 and customarily aligned with similar quality Nigerian crude. "We are reviewing the situation," the British National Oil Corporation said today.

Oil industry experts said world oil supply at present slightly exceeds demand, adding that major consumers have, on average, about 80 days' stocks in hand. So, why did the OPEC producers feel able to raise their prices in a time of glut?

Western oil industry executives said they are probably counting on fears about the political situation in the Middle East. Consumer nations, anxious about the security of the future supply, have been rushing to conclude direct government-to-government deals with producers.

Major international oil companies, the middlemen, have as a result found themselves short of crude and under pressure to pay high rates for assured contract supplies. In 1973 the oil "majors" — Exxon, Chevron, Gulf, Mobil, Texaco, Royal Dutch/Shell and British Petroleum — lifted 70 per cent of OPEC oil. Today they are handling less than 45 per cent.

Attention now switches to a Paris meeting tomorrow of energy ministers of the 20-member International Energy Agency (IEA), which brings together the main consumer nations (see page 6). Western diplomats said in London that the IEA could consider concerted action to try to resist buying at least the highest-priced OPEC oil, given members high stocks and the present surplus.

Iran, at present OPEC's leading hawk, has already run into consumer resistance. British Petroleum, Shell and 12 Japanese importers are refusing to buy its crude oil at \$35 a barrel. Iran put its price up, by \$2.50, in April. Producers such as Algeria and Iran argue that they are entitled to charge what the market will bear, citing their need to conserve vital oil reserves by producing less and charging more, and the urgent financial demands of their development programmes.

RECALLING the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and in particular article 1 which reads "the high contracting parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present convention in all circumstances," and article 49 which reads "individual or mass deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive",

1. STRONGLY DEPLORES

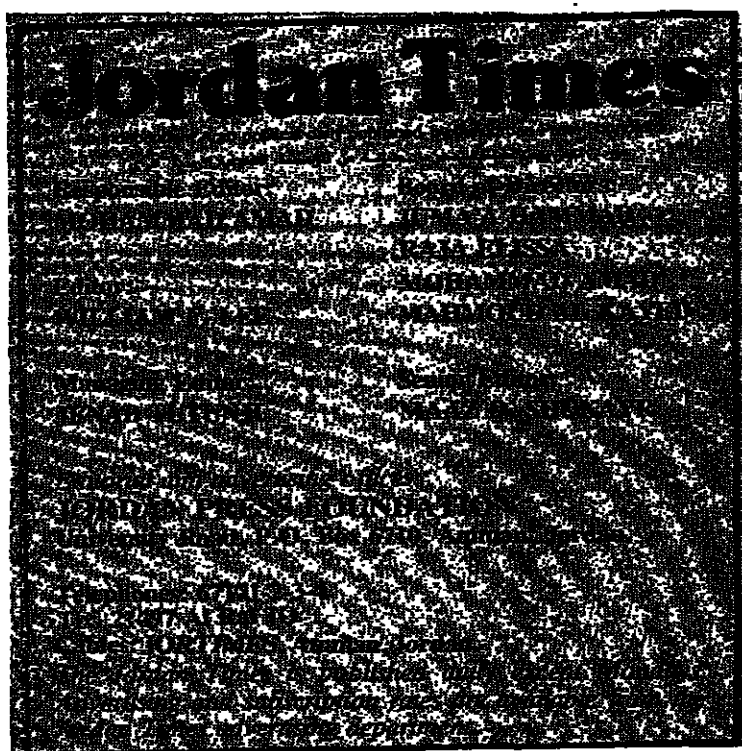
the failure of the government of Israel to implement Security Council resolution 468 (1980) of 8 May 1980;

2. CALLS AGAIN upon the

government of Israel, as occupying power, to rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Sharia judge of Hebron, and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders, so that they can resume their functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. COMMENDS the

Secretary-General for his efforts and requests him to continue his efforts in order to ensure the immediate implementation of this resolution and to report to the Security Council on the result of his efforts at the earliest date.



No way out

WOULD President Jimmy Carter, the tireless advocate of the rule of international law, self-appointed human rights watchdog, and champion of justice for all, care to explain why his administration saw fit to disassociate itself from the U.N. Security Council resolution, passed on Tuesday night by a vote of 14-0 with the United States abstaining, asking Israel to lift the expulsion order on three West Bank Palestinian leaders?

First, let's take the application of international law and conventions, which the U.S. is so insistent must be applied in the case of the embassy hostages in Iran. The Security Council resolution noted that the Israeli expulsion of the two mayors and the religious leader from the Hebron area was in direct violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which the U.S. presumably still subscribes to.

As for human rights, it seems fundamental: these men want to return to the homes and families from which they were forcibly removed in the early hours of the morning of May 3. They are charged with no crime, nor with any offence. Their only offence, in American eyes apparently, is that they are Palestinians -- the same offence for which the Israelis have begun internment innocent families in inhuman conditions in abandoned refugee camps in the West Bank. The U.S. thus places itself directly and arrogantly on the side of the perpetrators of increasingly repugnant crimes against humanity.

As for justice, Israel's own high court ruled on the very day the Security Council met that the expulsions of the three men were not legal even under Israeli law and practices, as they were denied the right to appeal. They were in fact kidnapped by Israeli troops and transported across international borders. In the U.S., it would have been a crime to transport them across a state line.

The American delegate, in regretting that "it has not been possible for the United States to join in a unanimous decision of the Council on this question," did not offer much in the way of clues to such a bizarre and contradictory position on the part of his government. He would say only that the resolution had not taken into account the "tragic cycle of violence" which the U.S. is forever deploring in the Middle East, from the Sahara to south Lebanon.

Actually, that is quite true, though not in the way that Mr. Vanden Heuvel intended. If the whole "cycle of violence" in Palestine were to be taken into account, one would have to start with, say, the actions of Begin and the Stern Gang terrorists; one would have to look in depth at the only instance of military occupation, with all its attendant repression and inhumanity, that is allowed to continue without the decisive intervention of the world's guardians of justice, human rights and international morality. An examination of the cycle of violence, to be brought up to date, would have to include an examination of the overt policy of mass depopulation and the threatened acts of genocide which are being contemplated and effected by America's clients in Palestine. The United States will before too long find it increasingly difficult to abdicate its responsibilities in this truly tragic matter.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin didn't pull any punches in his response to Egypt's President Sadat on Tuesday.

He stressed Israel's determination to swallow up Arab Jerusalem and continue the settlement of the West Bank and Gaza, without forgetting to remind the Egyptian president that local autonomy, in his interpretation, does not apply to the land. This means that Mr. Sadat's suspension of the autonomy negotiations made no difference in Mr. Begin's attitude.

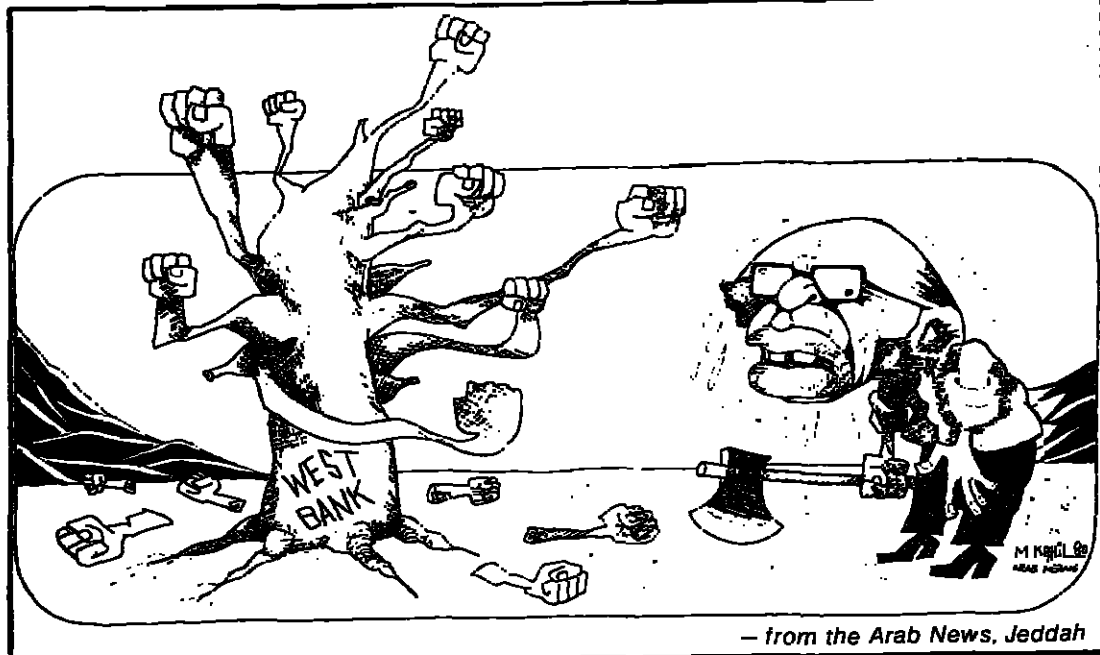
This is not an unexpected development, seeing that Israel now enjoys the benefits of peace with Egypt and has succeeded in isolating it from the Arab ranks, and now that the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel is forging ahead. What is the incentive that can make the Israeli premier reconsider his position, especially since he realises the deliberate vagueness of the Camp David accords? Moreover, Mr. Begin knows that the Egyptian president has been swept up by the Camp David whirlpool, and that he continues to be drawn away from the Arab shore.

Faced with this tragic situation it is difficult to understand the strategy of the Egyptian president, who responds to the Israeli challenge in Arab Jerusalem and all of Palestine by continuing the normalisation of relations as if nothing had happened.

AL DUSTOUR: The U.S. is not, as it sometimes seems to be, unaware of the failure of the Camp David accords to achieve peace in the Middle East -- rather, it wants to draw out the negotiations to give Israel the opportunity to establish its occupation of Arab land and impose a *fait accompli* by Judaizing the land. It can thus attain its goal, which is to hold the Arab World hostage to threats of intervention and chaos.

Europe realises that its interests are being threatened in the region, to the extent that it cannot remain a bystander; but despite this it chooses not to act and to risk leaving the stage to the U.S. in the hope that the latter will guarantee its vital interests, which are directly linked to security in the Middle East.

The Arab Nation, which has historical ties with Europe, cannot interpret the European silence about what is actually happening in the region except as meaning that Europe approves of the Camp David process and the designs against the Arab people and the Palestinian cause which it serves. Europe should realise that when it gambles by following America's lead it is endangering its future relations with the Arabs.



— from the Arab News, Jeddah

Evicted W. Bank families allowed to return home

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM. May 21 (R) -- Two Arab families, removed from their homes on the Israeli-occupied West Bank last week were allowed to return today, Israeli military sources said.

The families and their possessions were taken to two abandoned Palestinian refugee camps near Jericho last Thursday after their sons were accused of throwing stones and a Molotov cocktail at Israeli military vehicles.

The sources said the families, who were on hunger strike, had been allowed home for humanitarian reasons. But Arab sources said the authorities had given in to pressure to moderate their extreme action.

Yesterday an Israeli lawyer, Felicia Langer, filed a petition in the supreme court for the punishment on the families to be declared illegal. She said it violated the Geneva convention relating to the military occupation of conquered territories because a whole family was being punished for the alleged crimes of one member.

She also said the families' sons had not been found guilty in court of attacking vehicles.

The camps to which the families were sent consist of mud huts with straw roofs and have no water or other facilities.

Military sources said yesterday they had punished the families as an example to others. They alleged that the wave of stone-throwing was not a spontaneous

protest, but was being stirred up by external elements.

Ya'qub Shomali was sent to the 'Ein Sultan refugee camp with his wife and two adult daughters. His son, Tareq, was taken to hospital after his arrest and later operated on for a ruptured bladder. Arab witnesses say he was brutally beaten by Israel troops but the Israeli authorities claim he hurt himself when he fell off his bicycle after throwing stones at Israeli soldiers.

The Kabin family, including eight children, were sent to the Aqhet Jaber camp after their son was accused of throwing a firebomb at a passing bus.

Mrs. Langer described the conditions of the families at the abandoned camps as inhuman.

West Germany to provide JD 700,000 to assist in southern region planning

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- West Germany and Jordan signed a technical agreement for cooperation in the development of the southern regions of the country here today.

The total assistance for the project is expected to reach DM 4.2 million (about JD 713,000).

According to the agreement the West German government will send a team of specialists, with the necessary equipment, to Jordan for two and a half years to help in drawing up plans for developing the south. The West German team will also train Jordanian staff in planning and environmental studies.

The West German ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Hermann Munz, and the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Jamal Sha'er signed the agreement.



Signing the agreement for German technical assistance in planning are Ambassador Hermann Munz (left) and Dr. Jamal Sha'er.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- Two newly appointed Jordanian ambassadors were sworn in today at the Royal Court before His Majesty King Hussein. They were Mr. Ahmad Hindawi and Mr. Hassan Abu Ni'meh, who have been accredited as ambassadors to the United Arab Emirates and Belgium respectively. The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi were present at the swearing-in ceremony.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- His Highness Crown Prince Hassan this evening patronised the annual sports festival of the Fourth Royal Mechanized Division. The festival included racing, gymnastics, tug-of-war, karate and other sports. Prince Hassan distributed trophies at its end. It was also attended by a number of high ranking army officers.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- The Minister of Health, Dr. Zuhair Malhas, returned here this afternoon after attending the World Health Organisation (WHO) meetings in Geneva. Dr. Malhas said that before the WHO assembly meeting, there were two others. The first was an emergency meeting of Arab health ministers and the second of a committee emanating of the Arab health ministers' council chaired by Jordan. The first meeting dealt with nominating Kuwait's delegate, Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, to the presidency of the WHO assembly and moving the regional headquarters from Alexandria to Amman, Dr. Malhas added. Arab Health ministers also agreed to call on the WHO assembly to condemn Israel's inhuman practices in the occupied Arab territories, he said. The second meeting, he said, discussed the establishment of an Arab centre for health documentation and publications. At WHO's assembly meetings, the minister said, the appointment of Kuwait's delegate as general assembly president was approved. He added that the assembly also approved a resolution condemning inhuman Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- The Minister of Tourism, Dr. Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz, received in his office today the Bulgarian Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Stefan Mitov. They discussed ways of encouraging cooperation in tourism activities between Jordan and Bulgaria.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, said today that the government is considering a plan designed to encourage volunteer work by Jordan's young people. Speaking at a meeting held at Al Hussein Youth City with leaders of sports clubs and youth activity centres, the prime minister said youth should offer various services to assist in the construction and development of the country. He called on young people to join the army of help in carrying out the country's numerous agricultural and industrial projects.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Mosaic and Ceramics Exhibition

A mosaic and ceramics exhibition of the work of Mr. Mohammad Al Sayyed is being presented at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture, in Shmeisani. Visiting hours are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Poster and Painting Exhibition

The Jordan Artists' Association presents an exhibition of posters and paintings about Palestine, under the patronage of the minister of culture and youth. The exhibition is open 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4-7 p.m. at the Artists' Association Exhibition Hall, across the street from the French Cultural Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

The prime minister's speech was followed by an open discussion on the expansion of sports and youth activities, and of facilities such as playgrounds and gymnasiums at clubs and youth centres. The meeting was attended by the Minister of Culture and Youth, Mr. Taher Hikmat.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- Minister of the Interior Ali Al Bashir said here today that he discussed security along the Jordanian-Saudi border and means of facilitating travel and transit of goods between the two countries during his recent visit to Saudi Arabia. Speaking upon returning from the visit this evening, Mr. Bashir said his talks, which were mainly with his Saudi Arabian counterpart, Prince Nayef, also dealt with a bilateral agreement on the extradition of criminals. He described his talks as fruitful and constructive. Mr. Bashir said he had invited Prince Nayef to make a visit to Jordan, which will take place at the earliest opportune date. Mr. Bashir was also received by His Majesty King Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz.

AMMAN, May 21 (JT) -- The concluding session of the conference on Education in a Developing Jordanian Society will be held next week, when the participants will declare their resolutions and recommendations according to an announcement by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Thihni Ra'fat. The session was originally scheduled for Saturday, May 24. No reason for the postponement was given. The conference concluded in Amman last Thursday. A special committee has been set up to review the conference's deliberations and prepare recommendations.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- The West German documentation centre in Munich has presented the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) with a collection of photographs depicting various scenes of Palestine, taken during the first World War. The DLDNA's director, Dr. Ahmad Shkarak, said most of the photographs were taken by German pilots between 1917 and 1918. Others in the collection were taken from ground level.

ZARQA, May 21 (JNA) -- A visiting Iraqi educational delegation today called at the Education Department here and heard a briefing on matters connected with education and schools in the Zarqa region. The delegation also called at the industrial school in the city, accompanied by a number of officials from the Ministry of Education.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- Mr. Abdul Al Hadithi from the Iraqi scientific research institute arrived here today for a week-long visit. He will hold talks with officials at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) on increasing cooperation between the two institutes. He said his talks will deal in particular with obtaining RSS technical expertise for the establishment of an Iraqi solar research centre.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- Thirteen specially built chairs for handicapped children were donated today to Al Hussein Society for Child Welfare by the British government. The British ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Alan Urwick, presented the chairs, worth £2,070, to the society's President, Her Highness Princess Majida, who briefed the ambassador on the programmes and activities of the society to rehabilitate and treat handicapped children. Mr. Urwick invited the society's Director, Mrs. Nazli Ka'war, to visit Britain early next month to familiarise herself with methods and systems used there in working with handicapped children.

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- New instruction by the Ministry of Education to private schools in Jordan stipulate that children to be admitted into the first grade should have reached the age of five years and eight months by Aug. 31. A ministry circular to the effect also said the total number of children to be accompanied in one classroom should not exceed 50.

NOTEBOOK

Move over, Jimmy

By Rami G. Khouri

YOU WILL BE excused if you did not know that last week the secretariat of the Arab Journalists Union (AJU) held a three-day meeting in Amman, which ended with a series of decisions to mobilize the Arab press in the service of liberating Palestine, fighting imperialism and confronting the Camp David conspiracy.

I would have liked the AJU to help me get a telephone in my new home, while it was at the business of marshalling its forces to eradicate injustice from the face of the earth. But that's another question for another time.

What struck me about the final resolutions of the AJU meeting was the self-delusion of the whole effort. As an Arab journalist, I find it pretty ridiculous that grown people really believe that the power of the Arab press can be brought to bear on an international power structure that is virtually devoid of morality and insensitive to such a global political consensus as can be mustered in the arenas of the United Nations, for example.

The AJU itself is not to blame for this kind of naivete. It is, ultimately, only a sad reflection of the inability of the Arab World as a whole to function intelligently and effectively within the power system of our world. And while I may be accused of all kinds of nasty and unpatriotic things for criticising my colleagues in the AJU, I think we are well beyond the time when we can sit around and say that we will really work hard to bring justice to Palestine... but only after the next American presidential election is over.

We are, in fact, guilty of the same kind of lack of credibility of which we accuse such superstars of duplicity as President Carter, who speaks of human rights but condones the human wrongs of Israel. Like him, we say we want to do something about restoring justice to Palestine, and, like him, we do very little about it. We are good at meetings and conferences; we are very good at issuing resolutions; and we are really superb at pledging to coordinate our resources and activities in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism.

But what has been done, in practical, meaningful terms, to counter the bad conduct of Israel and its Western supporters? Let us think back a few months only. What has the Arab World done to counter the American about-face on the Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements? Nothing that I can think of. What has been said would fill this newspaper several times over.

What has been done, for example, about the deportation of the three West Bank Palestinian leaders earlier this month? What has been done about the latest series of new Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank?

The awful truth is that nothing practical and concrete has been done at all, besides issuing declarations of solidarity, vowing to escalate resistance to the occupation of Palestine, pledging eternal steadfastness in the face of imperialist plots, and vehemently demanding the restoration of Palestinian rights. It is, in the end, rather pitiful that the collective resources of the Arab World

remain dormant, immobile and passive, while collective rhetoric of the Arab World, spearheaded by the Arab press, is running in gear.

I wonder, for example, what would have the effect if, after the United States had vetoed its Security Council vote, Arab airlines had collectively pledged to buy only the European Airbus instead of comparable American wide-body jets, and explained their move by saying that, vious decisions to buy Lockheed L-1011 TriStar McDonnell Douglas DC-10s and Boeing were based on misunderstandings? Or if the states had announced, after the news of the Israeli settlements programme, that a tax would be set on collective Arab trade with United States, that ceiling to be determined mathematical formula linked to both the increase in American aid to Israel since 1967 and increase in Jewish settlements? Or how a quicker would the West Europeans get involved intelligent peacemaking efforts in the Middle, if the Arabs were to make the volume of trade with Europe inversely proportional to European purchases of Israeli citrus fruit?

There are less strident ways to make a point, if there were an antecedent political engagement in substantive confrontation. Look around the Arab World, one is hard-pressed to see signs of any real examples of such a will to coherently with the assorted countries that perceived today to be the enemies of the Arab World.

In the absence of such a will, we are left in most awkward position of gathering for three meetings and issuing lofty statements such as issued here last week by the AJU, an other pleasant and friendly body composed of a meaning and kind people. We are, like President Carter, badly lacking in credibility, and no amount of words or declarations or resolutions will at this important fact go away.

The dangerous point for the entire Arab World will come when we stop believing our own words because at that point, the forces of frustration and disappointment will turn inward upon ourselves, unleashing energy that was subjugated for sale by the political imperative and the psychological distortions of resolution writers.

It is bad enough that the Arab World can deal with the likes of Jimmy Carter. It is worse if we go so far as to emulate him, by issuing grandiose statements far beyond any commensurate ability we may have to perform, to deal in realm of forceful, calculated, decisive action instead of in the theatre of rhetorical bravado.

The entire Arab World will someday have come to terms with the fact that all the alumnus plants and computers of the world will never be back a credibility that was lost somewhere in the last decades of the 20th Century, when nations misplaced their ability to differentiate between acts and words, truth and fiction, real and fantasy. To point out that the likes of Jimmy Carter and the European Community also lack credibility is only to join a club we claim despise. Will the Arab World then blame Jimmy Carter for despising itself?

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TIME

The World News Magazine

Read in this week's issue:

GROMYKO: THE CONSUMMATE PROFESSIONAL: A SKETCH OF THE USSR'S DURABLE DIPLOMAT.

VIENNA WALTZES IN CELEBRATION: CELEBRATIONS OF A QUARTER-CENTURY SINCE AUSTRIA'S STATE TREATY.

DETENTE IN DEEP FREEZE: MUSKIE SENDS A MESSAGE TO THE SOVIETS ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF AFGHANISTAN.

Insurance Federation ponders problems of Arab companies

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 21 -- "Jumbo Re" attained to dominate talk during the 13th General Assembly of the Arab Insurance Federation resumed its second working day this morning.

The Arab participants met in two closed sessions Monday, the first day of the conference. One was for administrative matters of the federation and another for committee meetings. Committee reports were issued today in another closed session.

One of the most important committee discussions was on the standardisation of insurance policies throughout the Arab World and making translations of the conditions into Arabic compulsory. Currently, Arab countries follow the models of a number of different European countries in their conditions.

In the administrative session, a participant told the Jordan Times, much debate was generated over the admission of Saudi insurance companies into the federation. At present, the Saudi interpretation of the Koran precludes the registration of insurance companies in the country, which has no insurance legislation.

However, some insurance companies do operate there. Since there is no legislation neither the company nor the insured has recourse to adjudication if a claim is disputed. Sometimes insurance agents come in, collect premiums and then disappear, never paying any claims to the insured who have no legal protection.

Saudis have formed insurance companies outside in places like Bermuda, Bahrain and Hong Kong. On the question of membership, the participant said, some suggested that any such company in which Saudis owned 51 per cent or more be given two years to relocate to the Arab World at which time it would be eligible for membership. At the other extreme, some felt that any insurance company anywhere in the world with majority Arab ownership should be eligible for the federation.

One participant predicted that the decision, to be taken tomorrow, will probably be a pragmatic middle course solution. An exception, he said, will probably be made to the federation's rules for Saudis only -- because of special circumstances in their country -- whereby any insurance company in the world with over 51 per cent Saudi ownership can join the federation.

Today's morning session was taken up with reports on Arab insurance markets given by 12 countries: Jordan, the Sudan, Tunisia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Syria, South Yemen, Algeria, Somalia and Lebanon.

The amount of car insurance has increased rapidly in most Arab countries, while life insurance tends to be less popular. Individual policies are quite well developed in Morocco and Tunisia, while neighbouring Algeria has an unusually large share of its market devoted to agricultural risks.

Iraq noted its increase of reinsurance in the areas of aviation and tanker reinsurance, and the large insurance investments in housing. Somalia also counted housing as among the major investments of its relatively newly nationalised insurance and reinsurance company. The fairly stagnant nationalised company in South Yemen is aiming for an increase in collective life insurance.

Syria stressed its efforts at directing itself to the Asian and African Third World markets and its cooperation with the international insurance market, particularly the Japanese one.

In the most straightforward presentation, the Lebanese representative noted that "any time a bomb falls on Lebanon, a request is received for a new company." Last year, 18 new companies were formed and five foreign companies opened branches in Lebanon.

Premiums are now paid in cash and claims have become educated; they now know they cannot claim of dynamite damage.

This afternoon, Mr. Hamed Al Bezzari delivered a speech on development in the Arab insurance and reinsurance market. He stressed efforts made in pooling fire, marine and aviation risks among Arab countries. So far the Arabs have not been able to increase the capacity of their insurance companies enough to prevent much of the Arab reinsurance business from being handled by foreign firms.

Old Delhi -- There are two Indiras who hold national office in India.

As prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is often referred to as the Mother of India. Likewise, in her capacity as general secretary of the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Mrs. Indira Dey is regarded as the mother of India's underprivileged and abandoned children.

Although Mrs. Dey was chairing an annual meeting of the Child Welfare Council when the Jordan Times called on her, she took time out to describe her country's efforts regarding child welfare.

"In the early 1960s, during India's third five-year plan, the government realised child welfare had to become one of its primary targets," she explained. "How could future generations be expected to improve if today's children weren't looked after?"

"There is no official state ministry for child welfare," she continued. "It is handled by our volunteer organisation, which receives grants from the government. We have 24 state councils, largely composed of volunteer workers. I personally think volunteers are the best people -- they're working from the heart, from conviction, rather than for a salary. The problem is to find enough volunteers."

"You might say that family planning authorities in India feel that child welfare goes hand in hand with birth control measures -- the only difference is that child welfare looks after the children already born."

"It's not women who are against family planning," she said. "It's the men. In the case of a laundry man, a sweeper or artisan, each child is one more set of hands to help the father with his work. Women are anxious to know about birth control techniques, but the problem is that a young woman who goes to a family planning clinic is gossiped about by people who condemn her for seeking knowledge of a sexual nature."

When asked about birth control measures prevalent in India, Mrs. Dey said the loop is the chief precaution, being more practical than some other techniques.

"Take the pill, for instance. If you live in a one-room hut where everything is topsy turvy, where do you keep the pills? Under these circumstances, a woman would be lucky to find them once a week."

"Women are willing to practice birth control: it's the men who must be motivated. Hence, we have many male volunteers who go into the villages and talk to the men along these lines: 'I already have two children; I don't plan to have more, and a vasectomy has not lessened my manhood nor destroyed my livelihood.'"

Linked with the family planning project is the "balsevika" training course for pre-primary school teachers. The programme now encompasses 36 institutes to train female graduates of rural high schools to run nursery schools. The course involves 11 months of training in child development, nutrition, arts and crafts. These trained teachers are working in 803 nurseries in resettlement colonies, villages and slum areas; each centre has 25 to 30 children.

"We have 200 girls enrolled in

Rabies case in Ashrafiyah adds urgency to municipality stray dog eradication campaign

By Sara O'Neil
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 21 -- Anyone awakening in the early hours of Friday morning to the sound of gunfire from a nearby street should not be alarmed. Unless, that is, the person happens to be the owner of a dog not safely locked up indoors.

Starting on Friday morning at 3:00 a.m. Amman Municipality is launching an intensive, two week programme to kill off as many as possible of the city's stray dogs, estimated to number in the hundreds. A number of these dogs may have rabies, and, according to municipality officials, are two wild to be rounded up and disposed of in a less painful manner.

The campaign, a response to the larger than usual invasion of stray dogs from the hinterland outside Amman's boundaries which occurs every year during the hot seasons (spring and autumn) takes on an urgent aspect with the hospitalisation earlier this week of a rabid dog in Ashrafiyah. The dog has since been killed and all victims safely immunised against rabies by post-exposure vaccination.

Accompanying ten top police marksmen who have been especially hired by the municipality for the two week period will be assistants to retrieve the dead dogs as well as to put into practice a second means of killing -- the distribution of meat containing strychnine.

A publicity campaign in all the mass media -- TV, radio and the press -- has been started to alert residents of the twin dangers to

their pet dogs (the police have orders to shoot all dogs on sight and will not get close to any dog spotted in the street to check if it has a dog collar or not), and to their children. Children should be kept away from areas where the meat will be set down: rubbish dumps, waste land and deserted rocky areas -- where children should not be playing in any case.

In built up areas, meat will be put down only where there are already security guards and in places accessible to dogs but not humans. However, even with all these precautions there is one big fear troubling the Municipality Health Department, as both Dr. Jiryes Zureikat, the department's head, and Dr. Alex. Abu Ghazaleh, head of the Dog Licensing and Rabies Control Department, told the Jordan Times today.

"The only risky thing is that a dog might bring a piece of meat home," Dr. Zureikat said. "Strychnine, once swallowed, kills a dog in one half to one and a half hours." Since pet dogs might take meat home, this makes a second reason for owners to let their pets out only on a lead, and to exercise the utmost caution on such walks.

The killing teams have been ordered to be particularly careful with their operations in the western parts of the city, where most of Amman's estimated 1,000-odd pet dogs live -- chiefly in Shmeisani and Jabal Amman. Dr. Abu Ghazaleh, the first Jordanian veterinary surgeon to have opened a private clinic here, reckons that whereas ten years ago perhaps 90 per cent of pet dogs were owned by foreigners, more

than half now belong to Jordanians.

Attitudes towards dogs, traditionally considered in the Islamic World to be "unclean", are only slowly changing; but this is not the deciding factor in the municipality's use of such drastic means of getting rid of stray dogs.

The municipality also has a routine year-round stray dog extermination programme. A police marksman is retained for such purposes and an average of 60 to 70 stray dogs exterminated monthly, chiefly by poisoning.

Dr. Abu Ghazaleh has been asked by some of his clients whose pets have been unfortunate vic-

tims of this programme how, as an animal lover, can he "cure dogs on the one hand and kill them on the other." The fact is, as he points out, one cannot compare stray dogs found in such cities as Amman with those rounded up by authorities in, say, Western European countries and kept in a dog pound to allow for identification.

Dogs in such western countries are usually harmless, a result of the population's general liking for animals. But here in Amman, as in Mediterranean cities, such dogs are often quite dangerous, a response to traditional antipathy from humans.

The hundreds of dogs now roaming around Amman -- often in groups of ten or more following a couple of females -- are found in three main areas: in the vicinity of the city's main rubbish dump north of Marka, in the Sports City area reaching out towards the university and in the Wadhat and Ashrafiyah areas (the dogs having come in from the Madaba road).

Although a number of strays are former sheepdogs and guard dogs abandoned by Bedouin herdsmen, most of them are quite wild. Dr. Abu Ghazaleh says. Other areas where dogs congregate are on the road to 'Ain Ghazal in the north, the western sector near Fifth and Six Circles, and the borders of Wadi Seer. In short, that is no area of the city completely free of strays.

The killing teams (there are five, each consisting of two police gunmen and two assistants to put out meat and retrieve the dead dogs) will patrol streets in five areas marked out for the campaign. They will be out every day from 3 a.m. to 8 p.m., but residents are warned that at other

times of the day, particularly in the early evening, the regular municipality team of one shooter and his assistants will be out.

This regular team destroyed 250 dogs last month at the beginning of the hot season. A number were killed last week in Shmeisani, where the municipality was acting in response to complaints from residents about dogs barking all night.

Although there have been occasional cases in recent months of people being bitten by dogs, in none of them -- before this week's incident -- has a single dog bitten more than one or two people. Post-exposure vaccination, which consists of five injections administered over a period of a month, is 100 per cent effective, Dr. Abu Ghazaleh explained.

Only 15 per cent of humans bitten by a rabid dog actually catch rabies, although it can be fatal to trust in one's luck. The symptoms of rabies may only appear six months after a bite, and then death occurs within a few days.

Rabid dogs likewise may carry the disease for months, and even when nearing the final stages of the disease may not be obviously rabid. There are two forms of rabies, "furious" and "dumb"; in the former the dog is vicious, in the latter docile. A common mistake is thinking that a dog in the final throes of rabies, when its hind legs are paralysed, has been merely knocked down and injured. It is particularly dangerous to approach a dog at such a time, the veterinary surgeon explained.

No-one has ever died of rabies in Amman, he added by way of reassurance.

MEA plane receives bomb threat; makes emergency Amman landing

AMMAN, May 21 (JNA) -- A Middle East Airlines aeroplane made an emergency landing at Amman airport this evening after the pilot was informed by radio from Beirut that there was a time-bomb aboard, an official Civil Aviation source said.

The plane was on its way to Bahrain from Beirut. It landed safely here at 7:25 p.m. and all passengers and crew were immediately evacuated. No explosives were found on the plane during a search by officials.

Indian volunteers work to ease children's plight

By Pat McDonnell
Special to the Jordan Times

OLD DELHI -- There are two Indiras who hold national office in India.

As prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is often referred to as the Mother of India. Likewise, in her capacity as general secretary of the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Mrs. Indira Dey is regarded as the mother of India's underprivileged and abandoned children.

Although Mrs. Dey was chairing an annual meeting of the Child Welfare Council when the Jordan Times called on her, she took time out to describe her country's efforts regarding child welfare.

"In the early 1960s, during India's third five-year plan, the government realised child welfare had to become one of its primary targets," she explained. "How could future generations be expected to improve if today's children weren't looked after?"

"There is no official state ministry for child welfare," she continued. "It is handled by our volunteer organisation, which receives grants from the government. We have 24 state councils, largely composed of volunteer workers. I personally think volunteers are the best people -- they're working from the heart, from conviction, rather than for a salary. The problem is to find enough volunteers."

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measures -- the only difference is that child welfare looks after the children already born."

"It's not women who are against family planning," she said. "It's the men. In the case of a laundry man, a sweeper or artisan, each child is one more set of hands to help the father with his work. Women are anxious to know about birth control techniques, but the problem is that a young woman who goes to a family planning clinic is gossiped about by people who condemn her for seeking knowledge of a sexual nature."

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"Take the pill, for instance. If you live in a one-room hut where everything is topsy turvy, where do you keep the pills? Under these circumstances, a woman would be lucky to find them once a week."

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Linked with the family planning project is the "balsevika" training course for pre-primary school teachers. The programme now encompasses 36 institutes to train female graduates of rural high schools to run nursery schools. The course involves 11 months of training in child development, nutrition, arts and crafts. These trained teachers are working in 803 nurseries in resettlement colonies, villages and slum areas; each centre has 25 to 30 children.

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nutrition, arts and crafts. These trained teachers are working in 803 nurseries in resettlement colonies, villages and slum areas; each centre has 25 to 30 children.

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"India is a very large country," she said, "and you must remember that in the south, life is very basic and simple. In the overpopulated south there is so much manpower that we don't need to

straw cradle sits in a niche at the main gate and it is not unusual for an infant to be left in it -- a bell immediately rings when an object is put in the basket.

"The infants left with us almost

adopted handicapped children left here," she said. "Often, the foreigners request a child with a physical ailment so that they can correct his or her life."

"I believe India is much like the Arab countries in that we don't want our children to go into non-Indian environments. I fight a running battle with state institutions which prefer to place these children in orphanages rather than let them lead a normal life with non-Indian parents."

"At present there is no uniform adoption law in India. The Hindus have a law that ensures an adoptive child's right to inheritance. But we need a uniform bill guaranteeing the rights of adoptive children."

Another pet project of Mrs. Dey is her school sponsorship programme. "Education is supposed to be free in India," she said, "but a poor man cannot afford to buy his child books, school uniforms, shoes and all the things that would make his child the same as privileged youngsters. Therefore, I've come up with the idea of asking individuals or businesses to sponsor students by paying for these necessities."

"We've also established national awards for bravery. In nearly every case, these awards go to village children. Each village and town nominates a youngster who has fought snakes, rescued someone from a well or performed some act of courage in saving human life."

"Fourteen awards are given each year, to youngsters ranging from the first through the twelfth grades. On our National Day observances each Jan. 26, these 14 youngsters lead the national parade in Delhi and they receive scholarships that see them through high school."

When the time came for Mrs. Dey to return to her meeting, she clasped her hands in the traditional Indian gesture of farewell then repeated:

"The money will come to us from the government to see our projects through -- what we need are more dedicated volunteers who will help our children."



Children receive exercise lessons in a village nursery school sponsored by the Indian Child Welfare Council.

our 'balsevika' course in Delhi," Mrs. Dey said. "Even if the girls don't continue as teachers, they'll be better mothers and will assist members of their extended families in child care; and they're all knowledgeable in family planning techniques."

"India is, I believe, like your Arab countries," she said, "in that it is very rare here to find an ill-treated child. As for mentally and physically handicapped children, there are specific organisations which care for them. Our target is the economically backward sections of India -- the villages and slum areas of cities -- where children suffer from economic deprivation."

"A new idea we're trying to introduce is the 'creche' or cradle worker scheme, in which we provide nursery care to children of women who work. Believe me, when it comes to factory work or construction jobs, it's the women who are at the machines or who are the hod carriers, bearing bricks and the like on their heads. Contractors are now obligated to provide nursery facilities for working mothers at the job site."

worry about the exploitation of children as a labour force.

"This raises one big question. Why does the Indian government emphasise family planning in the north, when it's the fertile overpopulated regions of the south where huge amounts of money should be spent on disseminating information on birth control?"

"In the north, where children often work as free labourers for their parents, we are trying to enforce whatever measures we can. We know it is hopeless to try to prevent parents from putting their children to work in cottage industries, but we can at least ensure healthy working conditions and check hours on the job, health care, recess or breaks from labour and education."

"The council is establishing vocational schools for drop-outs. In Delhi, the council centre has a kitchen which supplies lunches to 6,000 children in underprivileged areas."

Turn-of-the-century melodramas often depicted orphans left in baskets on the doorsteps of strangers. This still happens at the Delhi Child Welfare Centre. A

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	15	14,100	14,100	14,100
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	100	5,300	5,300	5,300
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	3917	1,410	1,390	1,400
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	39169	1,940	1,930	1,940
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	7850	1,520	1,500	1,500
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	4165	2,270	2,250	2,270
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	164	14,350	14,350	14,350
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10,000	50	102,000	102,000	102,000
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	400	13,100	13,100	13,100
Arabian Co. for Paper Manufacture and Trade	JD 1,000	1000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dar Al Deew Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	350	4,000	4,000	4,000
Dar Al Sha'b	JD 1,000	50	0,950	0,950	0,950
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	3410	3,230	3,210	3,210
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	100	1,450	1,450	1,450
Arab-International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	2850	1,020	1,000	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	100	27,100	27,100	27,100
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	4100	1,320	1,300	1,320
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1616	1,920	1,910	1,920
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	3600	1,020	1,010	1,010
Real Estate Finance Corporation	JD 2,000	55	3,970	3,970	3,970
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	4300	1,320	1,290	1,320
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1755	0,850	0,850	0,850
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,350	1,350	1,350
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1377	9,880	9,800	9,850
Jordan Eagle Insurance Co.	JD 10,000	1289	11,550	11,550	11,550
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	2085	20,690	20,000	20,690

Total volume traded on Wednesday, May 21, 1980: JD 206,191

Total number of shares traded: 84,067

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1989	JD 10,000	115	1150	10,000	10,000

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be cooler, with some low and medium clouds. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly fresh winds and calm seas.

Overnight	low	high
Amman	17	28
Aqaba	23	34
Deserts	17	30
Jordan Valley	21	31

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	297.50/299.50
U.K. sterling	682.20/686.20
West German mark	165.30/166.30
Swiss franc	177.50/178.60
French franc	11.00/11.40
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	(for every 100)
Dutch guilder	131.50/132.50
Swedish crown	150.30/151.20
Belgium franc	70.20/70.60
	102.90/103.50

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Economic News Briefs

Business poll gives Geneva highest rank

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 21 (AP) — Geneva is the most desirable Western European city for foreign businessmen to live in and Athens is the worst, according to a newly published survey of corporate executive attitudes. The study also showed that Frankfurt is the most expensive place for a company to send an executive and Dublin is the cheapest.

The survey by Management Centre Europe was based on business cost statistics and interviews with executives of about 5,000 international corporations. The purpose of the study was to give corporations an idea of costs to transfer an executive to various cities, hire a secretary, rent an office and provide an automobile. In Frankfurt, for example, it would cost \$129,000 a year to pay and support a director of sales for a company with between \$20 and \$40 million in sales yearly. The same executives' salary and expenses in Dublin, at the other end of the spectrum, would be \$53,000, the survey said.

Kuwait signs contract for desalination plant

KUWAIT, May 21 (AP) — Kuwait signed a \$102 million contract yesterday with an Italian consortium for building four units of a marathon 12-unit water desalination plant, an official announcement said.

Minister of Electricity and Water Mr. Khalaf Ahmad Khalaf signed the two-year contract with the Italian consortium for the implementation of the first stage of the West Doha desalination plant.

Tenders for building the remaining eight units, each capable of producing 16 million gallons of water a day, are due to be announced shortly, a ministry spokesman said. The Italian consortium won the contract in fierce competition with a number of Western and Japanese companies, he added.

Meanwhile the Kuwait International Investment Company, KIIIC, will be leading a \$50 million floating-rate bond issue for the National Bank of Hungary, a KIIIC spokesman announced yesterday.

The announcement said the rate of interest of the bond will be 0.25 per cent per year over the six-month London Interbank offered rate. It carries a minimum coupon of 5.75 per cent and matures in 1985, the announcement added. The KIIIC said that the agreement of the issue, co-managed by the Amex Bank of London, will be signed in London.

Iranian ministries said overstuffed, unproductive

LONDON, May 21 (AP) — Iranian Finance Minister Ali Salim today asked government ministries to cut their payrolls and encourage office workers to take up work in factories to help the country's economy, Tehran Radio reported. The state-run radio, monitored in London, quoted Mr. Salim as saying in an interview with the official Pars News Agency that government ministries were overstuffed and unproductive.

Underlining official concern in Tehran over Iran's economic woes since the Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi 15 months ago, Mr. Salim said industrial production has fallen badly. He gave no statistics, but noted that Iran's once booming economy was seriously weakened by the exodus of pro-shah industrialists and foreign companies during and after the revolution.

He stressed that the government faces "a very difficult task" in combating inflation and recession. He gave no details on Iran's current annual inflation rate.

Pars reported that he proposed that civil servants' salaries and benefits should be cut "so that they would no longer find work in government organizations attractive." Mr. Salim was quoted as saying that 90 per cent of government expenditure goes on the salaries and benefits of government employees. The radio did not say how much this is.

Pars said he explained that "recession was a natural phenomenon in every revolution

since the investor did not know where he stood as regards economic policy and no new investment was encouraged." Mr. Salim, in an apparent reference to the confused situation in Iran's administration, also said that the state budget was "encountering problems for which it was proving very difficult to find solutions in present conditions."

The radio did not say whether Mr. Salim elaborated on this. However, the budget has already been delayed for two months and is still being debated.

The budget, considered by the ruling Revolutionary Council earlier this month, planned for 2,700 billion rials (\$38.4 billion) for fiscal 1980-81.

Iran's economy was troubled when the shah went into exile last year. Now it is faced with economic sanctions by the United States and some of its allies over the hostages issue. Iranian commerce ministry figures show that 87 per cent of the country's imports come from the West.

Economic sources in London noted that an increase in shipping insurance charges have seriously hit Iran's economy because international lines now are reluctant to accept cargoes for Iran. Diplomats have reported shortages of meat, eggs and vegetable oil in Tehran and other cities.

Major industrial projects, have been scrapped since the revolution. These include power stations, ports, transportation and other industrial complexes. About half of the country's estimated foreign exchange reserves remain frozen in U.S. banks.

Pound benefits from oil price increases

LONDON, May 21 (R) — The new oil price increases boosted the value of the pound sterling on foreign exchange markets today. British North Sea oil output makes the pound a "petrocurrency" and it was traded in London early this afternoon at \$2.31, its highest level against the U.S. dollar since February and up on last night's 2.29 closing rate.

The pound was also helped by a speech from Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in which he reiterated the Conservative government's commitment to current high British interest rates and a strong currency.

The lower U.S. interest rates and a wave of oil price hikes from OPEC producers knocked the dollar on world money markets today. The trend towards lower U.S. interest rates hits the dollar's value because foreign investors get less return on dollar-holdings and start to sell.

Gold bullion prices rose, although trading remained quietly pitched around the \$500 level as it has been for about two months. London's big five dealers fixed the morning price at \$511.75 a troy ounce, up from \$507 late yesterday. In Zurich, the metal fetched \$511 dollars, up from \$504.50. Silver was selling for \$12.05 an ounce in London, up from \$11.65.

Meanwhile British Petroleum Company and the Royal Dutch Shell Group were buying refined oil products from Iran although their crude oil supplies from the

country remain suspended, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported in its latest edition. The Nicosia-based publication said Iran needed to continue exports of these products, which include fuel oil and naphtha, to avoid storage problems at the Abadan refinery.

MEES said the exports were being made under contracts signed in January this year, although it added the full volumes agreed to would probably not be met. BP had undertaken to buy two million tons of fuel oil and 400,000 tons of naphtha this year and Shell 185,000 tons of fuel oil.

MEES said Shell was also buying naphtha on a cargo by cargo basis. On the other hand Bahrain has exported the biggest shipment of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) since its gas gathering plant began operating last December, the chairman of the Bahrain National Gas Company (Banagas) said today.

Mr. Hassan Fakhro told Reuter the shipment, loaded this week, totalled 10,000 tonnes of propane and 8,000 tonnes of butane and was being sent to customers in Japan. At Bahrain's gas prices, the shipment is estimated to be worth \$5.8 million.

Banagas's Japanese-built gas gathering and liquefaction plant, is designed to produce about 80,000 tonnes of propane, 75,000 tonnes of butane and 125,000 tonnes of naphtha a year, Mr. Fakhro said. The plant uses gas from the Gulf island's oilfields which had previously been wasted.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATE

LONDON, May 21 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets.

One sterling	2.3290/3305	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1585/88	Canadian dollar
	1.7870/80	West German mark
	1.9650/70	Dutch guilders
	1.6580/95	Swiss francs
	28.64/67	Belgian francs
	4.1630/55	French francs
	841.60/842.10	Italian lire
	4.8985/9000	Norwegian crown
	5.5830/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	511.00/513.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, May 21 (R) — Stock prices closed quietly mixed at 1500 the FT index was down 1.6 at 432.0.

The strength of sterling and easier conditions in the market made for a firm trend in government bonds where prices ranged to around 1/8 point. Fresh demand pushed oil shares up 18p but other equities were mostly easier for want of supply.

Gold shares moved up with the bullion price and some of the diamond stocks were supported after the Quebec referendum. Ultramar was the chief gainer among oils with a rise of 1 1/2p while advances of 5p to 8p were noted in Lasso, Shell and B industrial, Unilever ended 8p higher but ICI finished unchanged having risen 2p at the outset. Fisons and Keen declined 1 1/2p and 7p respectively while smaller falls were noted against Th Lucas and Glaxo.

Leading banks and insurances recorded minor losses. Bread and British Oxygen were both a penny up after read

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President appoints acting PM, cabinet Revolt against S. Korea military said spreading

SEOUL, May 21 (R) — Armed civilians said today they had seized the southwestern city of Kwangju after days of clashes with the army in protest against the imposition of martial law throughout South Korea.

A general uprising against the military was reported to be spreading to other parts of depressed Cholla province surrounding Kwangju as the army and civilians both received reinforcements.

Residents in Kwangju said at least 50 people had died in the violence there.

President Choi Kyu-hah appointed retired air force Major-General Park Choon-gu as acting prime minister and named a 19-man cabinet to replace the government that resigned yesterday.

The previous administration had said it took full responsibility for failing to halt unrest throughout the country. This began with demonstrations by students calling for democratic reforms and led to the imposition of martial law on Saturday.

The troubles since then have been centred on Kwangju and the martial law commander, General Lee Hui-sung, today blamed the

unrest on North Korean spies. He said his forces would defend themselves.

Reuter correspondent James Foley reported from Kwangju that its residents had battled up special forces paratroopers in the provincial headquarters after failing to take the building. Dozens of bodies lay outside.

Residents alleged the soldiers bayoneted to death civilians on Monday and opened fire for the first time yesterday, Mr. Foley reported.

Thousands of people, including miners armed with explosives, flocked in from the countryside to join the militants whose numbers have risen to about 200,000, a quarter of Kwangju's population.

They raided armories, commandeered army vehicles, broke into a factory and seized new armoured personnel carriers.

Chanting "freedom, freedom" and calling for an end to martial law, the demonstrators looted

liquor stores and distributed free milk and groceries to the festive population, Mr. Foley said.

At city entry points, well-organised militia armed with M-16 automatic rifles and M-1 carbines stopped vehicles to inspect identity papers.

Civilians were reported to be attempting to take control of Changson, 20 kilometres to the northwest, and the port town of Mokpo, 65 kilometres to the southwest.

Mokpo is the home town of the leading dissident and presidential candidate Mr. Kim Dae-jung, among the first people detained by soldiers last Saturday. Conservative military officers regard him as South Korea's nearest version to a communist, diplomats said.

The violence appeared to be isolated to Cholla province with people elsewhere enjoying today's national holiday for Buddha's birthday.

Western observers said frontline troops facing North Korea had not been moved to deal with the uprising. They said that military commanders must be worried about using soldiers to bring law and order among the domestic population.

Talks between North and South Korean government officials at the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarised zone are expected to take place tomorrow as scheduled. The aim of the talks is to bring together prime ministers from both sides to discuss reunification of the peninsula.

U.S. volcano toll climbs to ten

VANCOUVER, Washington, May 21 (AP) — An estimated 5,000 travellers stranded by the shutdown of ash-clogged highways and airports jammed shelters across Washington as the death toll from the devastating eruption of Mount St. Helens climbed to ten.

Governor Dixy Lee Ray asked President Jimmy Carter to declare the state a disaster area and officials kept wary eyes on a dam of mud and debris that stood between the waters of Spirit Lake and the residents of cities below the mountain.

Officials listed 98 people missing following the blast that a scientist described as a "unique event" in the history of Mount St. Helens. And the cloud of ash that blanketed much of the west and mid-west with a layer of grit moved today across the eastern third of the country.

"I feel as though I have just come back from a trip to the moon," Miss Ray said after a helicopter tour over vast areas of flattened trees and mud-devastated homes.

About 1,000 people had been evacuated from homes near the volcano, while untold numbers of others found temporary lodging without assistance, and never checked with authorities, said Mr. Ben Dew of the state department of emergency services.

The number of known victims of the blast and mudslides rose late yesterday to ten and Cowitz

County Sheriff Les Nelson said the toll from the Sunday eruption would climb much higher.

As eruptions subsided to a column of steam rising to an altitude of about 3,300 metres, U.S. Geological Survey volcano hazards expert Mr. Dwight Crandell said the waters of Spirit Lake were likely to remain impounded behind mud and debris piled as high as 60 metres along the first 27 kilometres of the north fork of the Toutle River.

Officials had feared that the blockage might give way, causing floods in Longview, Kelso and Castle Rock, 64 kilometres to the west. About 50,000 people live in the area below the lake.

"I do not believe a sudden flow down the valley is a credible event. I foresee mudflows of smaller magnitude," Mr. Crandell said.

Mr. Crandell, co-author of a 1976 study of Mount St. Helens, said the blast may have come from magma, or molten rock, pushing up beneath a 1.6-kilometre-wide bulge that had formed in the mountain's slopes.

Ash that blanketed eastern Washington with up to 15 centimetres of grit stopped falling yesterday.

Airlines were forced to curtail operations and hospitals treated many patients for respiratory ailments due to ash inhalation. Sediment from the floods and slides choked a water treatment plant in Longview that serves some 40,000 persons.

World New Briefs

WEST BERLIN, May 21 (R) — Five people were injured, large roof section of a West Berlin congress hall collapsed today engulfed the main entrance in debris, police said. Two of the both seriously hurt, were freed from a car which was on vehicles buried by the falling concrete. The roof section, metres long and weighing several tonnes, destroyed an outside case as it crashed down minutes before a press conference was to start inside. The congress hall was built in 1957, largely with from the Benjamin Franklin Foundation, as a symbol of friendship between the United States and West Berlin. The city's police Klaus Huebner said building material fatigue could have caused collapse. Police at first stated that a bomb attack could not be out, but West Berlin officials later said this was unlikely.

STRASBOURG, France, May 21 (R) — The European Parliament rejected a plea from its liberal group today to debate a motion Britain for deciding not to backdate sanctions against Iran. member Mr. Yves Galland said the parliament had always an international solidarity and the EEC foreign ministers' agreement last weekend to date sanctions from Nov. 4 should be respected. Mr. James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the British conservative parliament should strive for unity, not debate divisive. Members voted to refer the question to the political committee.

NEW DELHI, May 21 (R) — India's north-eastern Assam was virtually paralysed today at the start of a student-led campaign non-cooperation with the government, the Press Trust of India said. The students, who are heading agitation for the expulsion migrant workers from other parts of India, said the campaign last for nine days. The news agency said all government offices deserted and pickets had stopped the movement of tea, tin, jute from the state to the rest of India. The army was brought Howli in lower Assam after violent clashes last night between porters and opponents of the movement. The town was put curfew. Yesterday, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government it was willing to resume talks with students which were suspended five weeks ago. The Financial Express newspaper said today Assam agitation had so far cost India 15,000 million rupees (\$2,000 million) in lost production.

PEKING, May 21 (AP) — China indicated today it had tested a second intercontinental ballistic missile into the south Pacific with complete success. The official Xinhua News Agency said "China's launching of carrier rockets into the Pacific Ocean" May 18 and 21, 1980, was completely successful, but did not say how many were fired. China's first full flight test of a rocket of carrying a nuclear warhead anywhere in the Soviet Union or U.S. west coast was announced Sunday. There have been no from outside monitors of a Chinese test between then and Tuesday but the mention of a second date in Xinhua's new announcement indicated at least one other test had been conducted. China can its warning to other nations' planes and ships to stay out of the area. The warning originally gave dates of May 12 to June 1.

MIAMI, May 21 (R) — Businesses began reopening and municipal services were restored in Miami today after four days of racial violence in which 15 people died, more than 350 were hurt, damage was estimated at more than \$100 million. But police national guardsmen were enforcing the 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew the predominantly black areas of Dade County. Public schools also ordered to close again today. The violence tapered off yesterday morning and there was relative peace on the streets of Miami. Police said 946 people had been arrested since the trouble broke on Saturday after an all-white jury acquitted four white policemen of beating to death a black businessman last December. U.S. Attorney-General Benjamin Civiletti said indictment of policemen would be sought today before a federal grand jury, on charges that they violated the businessman's civil rights.

Reagan clinches nomination

NEW YORK, May 21 (Agencies) — Former Californian governor Ronald Reagan has clinched the Republican presidential nomination despite suffering his biggest primary defeat of the 1980 campaign, television networks said. Mr. Reagan won the Oregon primary yesterday but lost in Michigan by a two-to-one margin to his lone surviving party rival Mr. George Bush.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter easily defeated Senator Edward Kennedy in Oregon to win the day's only real Democratic contest.

Mr. Kennedy said he had not expected to win there and that the key test will be June 3 — "the real Superbowl of the Democratic primaries," with eight contests.

In primary elections, party members vote for delegates who are committed to a particular candidate at their national convention. The national conventions, where the candidates are formally selected, will be held during the summer.

Meanwhile Representative John Anderson, out of the Repub-



Ronald Reagan

lican race but still on the primary ballots, was gaining nine per cent of the vote.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Kennedy stayed off the ballot in Michigan, where Democrats held a primary that did not count.

Mr. Kennedy said the Democratic race is "absolutely not" over, and accused Mr. Carter of trying to put up a smokescreen by suggesting on Monday that his renomination is assured.

Muskie raps France for failing to consult its allies about Brezhnev meeting

WASHINGTON, May 21 (R) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie criticised France yesterday for failing to consult its allies about the summit meeting between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Commenting on Monday's talks in Warsaw between French President Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Muskie said: "It seems to me that such a meeting is a proper subject for consultation."

"I had no message pressed home more firmly to me from our NATO allies last week than the importance of consultations when it involved possible U.S. actions," he said.

The allies criticised the United States during Mr. Muskie's European trip last week for not informing them of the abortive attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran and other major decisions. "I'm concerned that when I was being given a lecture on consultations, the lecturer was not inclined to practise what he was preaching," Mr. Muskie said with characteristic bluntness.

Mr. Muskie, who is known for his quick temper, appeared in his

comments to point to some short-circuiting of diplomatic channels between the United States and its West European allies on issues such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the hostages in Iran.

France was also mildly reproved by some officials of its partners in the European Common Market, then meeting in Naples, when it became apparent that President Giscard d'Estaing was flying to Warsaw.

Since his return, the French president has called in the U.S. ambassador for a 45-minute briefing and sent his Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to Bonn to brief West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

W. German officials appear resigned to 'odd-man-out' Olympics decision

BONN, May 21 (R) — West Germany faces the prospect of being the only major West European country to boycott the Moscow Olympics, but sports and government officials have put a brave face on being left odd-man-out.

The West German mood seemed to be one of resignation following mistaken forecasts that a decision last week by the country's National Olympics Committee (NOC) would sway other European sports chiefs.

Even before the NOC voted against sending a team to Moscow, there were signs that West Germany might have been misled about the likely response elsewhere.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was reliably reported to have assured Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that no Frenchman would compete — but the French NOC decided otherwise.

British sports chiefs had resolved earlier to attend the games, and since then sports committees in Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Austria, Sweden and Italy have followed suit.

With Spain still to decide, West Germany finds itself in a tiny minority of European boycott supporters alongside Norway, Monaco and Liechtenstein.

For the Bonn government, keen to keep on speaking terms with Moscow, it was not easy to come down in favour of supporting President Carter's Olympics protest over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The deciding factor for the government and the majority of the



Pierre Trudeau

MONTREAL, May 21 (AP) — Quebec's voters have soundly rejected their separatist government's appeal for a mandate to lead them out of the Canadian confederation.

In a strong vote of confidence in a future in Canada, the predominantly French-speaking province voted 58 per cent to 42 per cent against embarking on the road to secession.

With less than two per cent of the total outstanding, unofficial returns showed 2,258,002 voting "no" and 1,619,666 "yes."

The "yes" vote won in only one of 11 regions in the province — a heavily-French rural area.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau issued a written statement saying: "To my fellow Quebecers who have been wounded by defeat, I wish to say simply that we have all lost a little in this referendum. If you take account of the broken friendships,

the strained family relationships, the hurt pride, there is no one among us who has not suffered some wound which we must try to heal in the days and weeks to come."

Quebec Premier Rene Levesque quieted a fearful but tumultuous crowd of supporters last night in a Montreal sports arena and said: "If I've understood you correctly, you are now saying, 'Until next time.' He said sovereignty would come to Quebec someday: "I have confidence that one day we will have a rendezvous with history and Quebec will accept it."

The only remaining question was whether the "no" side won among Quebec's French-speaking majority. 80 per cent of the province's 6.2 million population.

Analysis had said an overall vote of 57 to 43 per cent against the referendum question would split an approximately even split among Quebec's French, since the English-speaking minority was voting almost solidly negative.

Quebec's federalists had feared a "yes" victory among the French, while the referendum question was losing overall, would arouse bitterness against their "Anglo" neighbours.

The referendum was unprecedented in the two centuries since the French of Quebec came under English rule.

The turnout for the historic decision was massive, well over 80 per cent of the 4.3 million eligible voters, 3.5 million of whom are French-speaking.

Mr. Levesque and his Parti Quebecois were asking for a mandate to negotiate the new arrangement with English-speaking Canada.

Under the plan, the mostly French province would become a politically independent nation, making all its own laws, collecting all taxes and establishing foreign relations. But it would retain a close economic association with Canada — free trade and a common currency, just as now.

There has been a lot of talk about the dire consequences of such a "greenhouse" effect: the polar ice caps, it is said, could melt and flood the low-lying areas; but equally some regions could benefit from a global hotting up.

With perfect timing, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) takes a sober look at the carbon dioxide controversy. In the latest State of the Environment Report, UNEP's executive director, Dr. Mostafa Tolba, says: "Although there is a growing consensus that increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide will produce a global warming in the next century, the problem is still fraught with very large scientific uncertainties."

There are so many gaps in our knowledge about the way the planet recycles carbon dioxide and even about the climate itself, that no hard-and-fast predictions can be made.

That said, we are right to be concerned about man's potential impact on the climate. The 1980 report says that "the climate has had a dominant influence on life. It decides where we live, the food we grow, even the political power of nations."

A change in the climate can alter the wealth and structure of societies. If some regions do begin to suffer from a global warming, societies will either have to adapt or take steps to stop it.

The power stations, factories

IEA: Industrial nations must redouble efforts to cope with energy shortages

PARIS, May 21 (R) — OPEC oil production up to 1985 is likely to be sharply lower than previously forecast and industrial nations must redouble their efforts to cope with energy shortages, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said today.

In a survey prepared for the meeting here tomorrow of ministers from the 21 IEA countries it said: "The very serious adjustment problems that were previously foreseen for the mid-to-late 1980s may well be with us on a continuing basis and in a climate of political uncertainty."

The agency estimates that OPEC annual output during the next five years is unlikely to be much higher, if at all, than the

1979 level of 31.5 million barrels per day (mmbd). Last year the IEA was forecasting OPEC oil production by 1985 of 37.5 mmbd.

IEA Executive Director Ulf Lantke told a press conference today that the ministers would discuss a possible reduction in the ceiling they had already set for oil imports by 1985.

In its survey, the IEA said pressure on world oil supplies was also likely to be made worse by increasing demands from communist countries, which would become net oil importers within four years with requirements of over one million barrels a day by 1990.

This meant that although IEA members appeared set to achieve their 1985 import ceiling target of

1,290 mmbd, this would not now be enough, it said.

According to estimates by IEA member states, additional savings or increased IEA production of about 3.2 mmbd, or 7.4 per cent of projected consumption, would be needed in 1985. By 1990 the additional cut would have to be 8.1 mmbd, or 18 per cent of consumption.

IEA said that if there was excessive demand for oil, upward pressure on prices was likely to be reinforced by speculation.

"The full amount of price increases generated in such a market environment may not be sustainable over the medium term," it said.

IEA countries had no basic differences on the energy outlook but were not agreed on how to tackle the problem, he said.

The IEA survey said lower-than-expected economic growth over the next few years among its members would probably hold back oil consumption and sharply higher prices were expected to spur conservation.

But the downward revisions in expected OPEC oil production outweighed the expected decline in IEA oil demand for 1985 and member countries would have to do more.

"The urgency of response does not match the gravity of the situation or the dimension of the challenge," it said.

The carbon dioxide controversy

Burning oil, gas, wood, and coal could double the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. No-one knows what the consequences might be for world climate. And by the time we find out, it might be too late.

The burning of ever greater quantities of oil, coal and gas over the past 150 years or so has led to an increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This building up may cause changes in the climate. Some scientists have speculated that — like glass in a greenhouse — the accumulating carbon dioxide is trapping heat and will lead to a global warming.

There has been a lot of talk about the dire consequences of such a "greenhouse" effect: the polar ice caps, it is said, could melt and flood the low-lying areas; but equally some regions could benefit from a global hotting up.

With perfect timing, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) takes a sober look at the carbon dioxide controversy. In the latest State of the Environment Report, UNEP's executive director, Dr. Mostafa Tolba, says: "Although there is a growing consensus that increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide will produce a global warming in the next century, the problem is still fraught with very large scientific uncertainties."

There are so many gaps in our knowledge about the way the planet recycles carbon dioxide and even about the climate itself, that no hard-and-fast predictions can be made.

That said, we are right to be concerned about man's potential impact on the climate. The 1980 report says that "the climate has had a dominant influence on life. It decides where we live, the food we grow, even the political power of nations."

A change in the climate can alter the wealth and structure of societies. If some regions do begin to suffer from a global warming, societies will either have to adapt or take steps to stop it.

The power stations, factories

and home fires of the industrial world are responsible for about three-quarters of the fossil fuel carbon dioxide going into the atmosphere. And it appears that the planet's capacity to recycle it all is being overloaded.

Carbon dioxide is stored in what scientists call "sinks": these are the ocean, the plant and animal life on land, the soil and the rocks. It is still not fully understood how this "carbon cycle" works, but accurate measurements from the last 20 years show that roughly half of fossil fuel carbon dioxide is not being recycled.

UNEP says that if the world carries on burning fossil fuels at the present rate, the carbon dioxide concentration will rise to double the pre-industrial level within a hundred years. This may happen much sooner — one energy scenario has it that 50 years from now, the world will be releasing four times more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Most of the carbon dioxide stored in plants is locked in the tropical forests. Recently, ecologists have argued that the destruction of the forests is contributing to the build-up. But one

estimate indicates that the annual loss of five-six million hectares (it may be much more) adds a fraction of the carbon dioxide produced by fossil fuel burning.

If more were understood about the complex workings of the climate, it might be possible to predict the effects of the carbon dioxide accumulation. The greenhouse effect could be cancelled out by another process.

For example, the temperature increase may cause more cloud to be formed which "would reduce the amount of incoming solar radiation," says UNEP, "and counteract any warming." Nor can the possible results be seen in isolation: again a warming could be offset by the shielding effect of more dust in the atmosphere.

Another problem is detection. Separating a natural rise in temperature from one caused by the greenhouse effect will be a tricky business. One climate prediction says that it will be the turn of the century before any carbon dioxide-induced temperature rise can be detected. And by then it may be too late to do anything about it.

It is also far from clear what

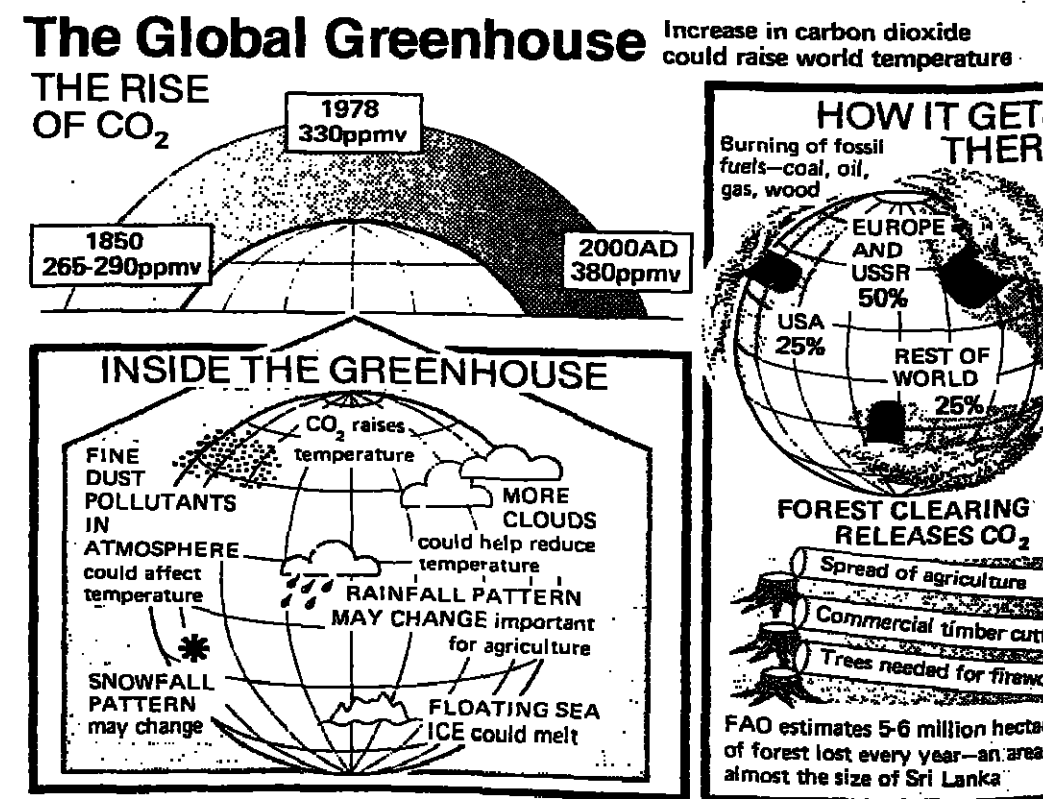
effect a warming would have on the snow and ice cover. A temperature rise might actually increase the snowfall in latitudes by increasing the moisture content of the air. A bit of the drifting ice in the Arctic or the Antarctic ice sheet, though, could have a profound impact on the climate.

At present, climatologists on mathematical models to forecasts. But as crystal balls are far from reliable. UNEP working closely with the World Meteorological Organisation and other international bodies research into the climate.

Meanwhile, as "a matter of common prudence," UNEP recommends that nations for the example of China and S. Korea in reversing deforestation also advises countries to "urgent consideration" to promoting alternative energy sources like solar power and biogas.

In this way, if the carbon dioxide build-up does turn out to be a serious problem, nations will have a better position to deal with it.

UNEP FEATURE



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